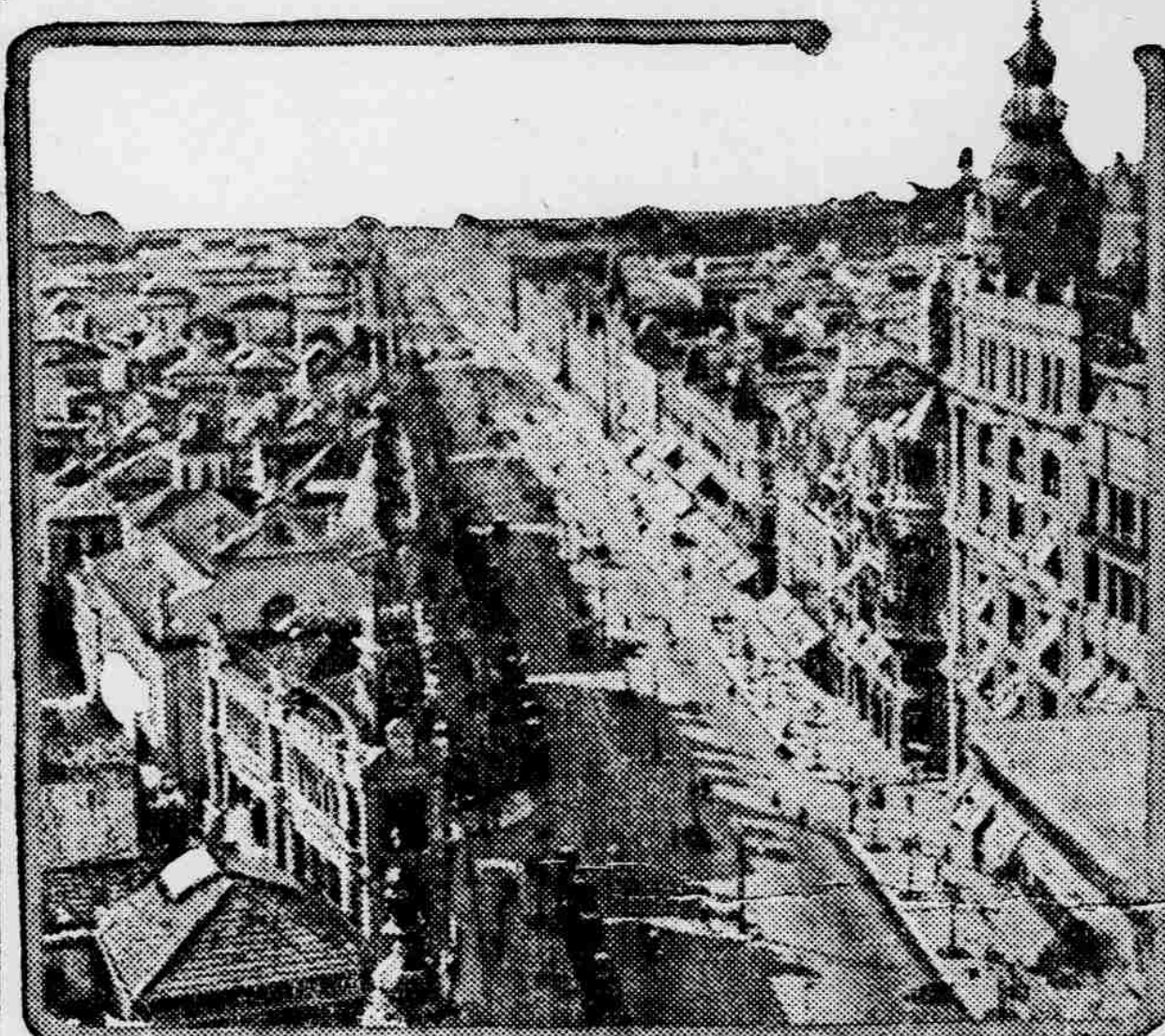


Beautiful Rio de Janeiro



AVENIDA CENTRAL, RIO DE JANEIRO

RIO DE JANEIRO is the cleanest and most beautiful city in the world, according to the testimony of recent visitors, including Theodore Roosevelt. With more than a million population it has no slums such as disfigure and disgrace even the more progressive North American cities. Within its wide municipal area it has more asphalted streets than any other city can boast of, and at night its prodigious illumination gives the right to take from Paris the title of the "City of Light." A great thriving seaport, a wonderfully beautiful tropical capital, Rio de Janeiro visualizes the remarkable transformation which has taken place in Latin-America, and particularly in Brazil, within the past 20 years. It is more than simply a justification of republican government in Brazil; it carries a rich promise for the development of South America.

A few years before the beginning of the present century, travelers described Rio de Janeiro as a fever pest spot. It was under the empire one of the most unhealthful cities of South America. The sewerage system was poor and there was an almost utter lack of sanitary and hygienic regulations. The city was never entirely free from the dread scourge of yellow fever, and smallpox and tuberculosis made frightful ravages among the population. Malaria and other fevers also exacted a heavy toll of life. Today, yellow fever, bubonic plague and smallpox have been practically stamped out, and an intelligent war against the anopheles mosquito is doing the same creditable work for malaria, which is rapidly disappearing.

One of America's Oldest Cities.
Rio de Janeiro is one of the oldest cities of European settlement in the western hemisphere. Discovered in 1502, the first century of its existence was marked with troubled times with the hostile Indians before the Portuguese settlers were able to establish themselves in security. They also had to maintain themselves against the French, the Dutch and the Spanish and many times Portuguese ascendancy hung by a thread. In 1711, the French captured the city by assault, holding it until a heavy ransom was paid. This ended all attempts to wrest Brazil from the hands of her discoverers. About this time occurred the discovery of gold and diamonds in Brazil, a fact which increased the importance of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia and made Brazil an enormously rich colony which was exploited to the limit by the home government. In 1807, as a result of the Napoleonic wars, the seat of the Portuguese government was transferred from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro and Brazil became an empire which lasted until the successful republican uprising in 1889.

Claims World's Largest Harbor.
The bay of Rio de Janeiro is probably the largest, safest and most beautiful natural harbor in the world. It is 17 miles long and 15 miles wide, with a coast line of 45 miles. The entrance is only one mile wide between imposing granite mountains, and there are numerous islands. A granite quay, two and a half miles in length, constructed at a cost of many millions of dollars, greatly facilitates shipping. The harbor also has a 100-ton floating crane and a large floating dry-dock. In former years the district fronting the quay was a section of narrow congested streets, but under the republic the district has been transformed into a commercial section of wide streets and well-built business houses, comparing more than favorably with the equipment of North American harbor fronts.

Rio de Janeiro extends nine miles from north to south and ten miles from east to west along this beautiful harbor. To a foreign tourist coming up the bay at sunset, perhaps the best time for a stranger's arrival, the city is at first unseen, its dim outlines being in the shadow thrown by the gigantic figure of the sleeping Titan whose feet are composed by Sugar Loaf mountain with his head and body built up of the Tijuca and adjoining mountains. Away in the distance on the north side of the bay, dominating everything else, rise the gracefully slender pinnacles of the Organ moun-

tains with the "Finger of God" conspicuous among them. As the ship steams up the long and deep channel the great city slowly breaks into view and masses and crescents of light spring into sight. The encircling city glows and radiates.

Time to See Rio at Its Best.
It is between sunrise and eight or nine o'clock that Rio is seen at its best, at least from the steamer's deck. The best simile is that of a pearl which gradually displays its orient to the beholder. Gray gives place to rose, and rose and celestial blue. It is as if Almighty God had breathed on this favored spot and bidden it come forth endowed with more natural beauties than any other on earth. The city rises in terraces, not in huge masses of houses hiding the rock, as in Lisbon, but in fairylike groups of habitations, half lost in the verdure of the tropical vegetation. On the sea level the greater part of Rio stretches in a vast crescent turned toward the northeast, broken here and there by spurs of the mountain range at the back, throwing out gently rounded foothills, covered to their tops with feathery palm-tree ferns and bamboos. In the middle of the crescent the suburbs stretch away inland for a great distance.

In all its essentials the city is now an unusually good example of one of the world's great capitals. The management of traffic by the police, the work of the street-cleaning department, the electric lighting, the excellent asphalted pavements, the trolley lines, the handsome buildings, public and private—all these things and hundreds of others could be instanced as showing that Rio de Janeiro is as progressive as any one of our great cities in the United States. In some points she is distinctly ahead of us—in the municipal theater, for instance, and in much that has been done for beautifying the city. Many of the streets are lined by double rows of the stately royal palms, making the finest of all imaginable colonnades. The long drive along the brave bay front is something quite unique. The beauty of the city is no more evident than in business development. Rio is an old city, but of late years it has gone ahead, and is now going ahead as fast as any young city in the western United States, and its prosperity rests on a sound and healthy basis.

Money Lavished on the City.
The far-sighted statesmen of Brazil have spent millions of dollars in making Rio beautiful and sanitary. They transformed the former narrow and congested streets into wide avenues which rival the historic streets of Europe and the United States. Groups of beautiful public buildings have arisen, among them the Monroe palace dedicated to the memory of the president who enunciated the doctrine of America for the Americans. The old Imperial palace has become the National museum, and among other fine buildings are the city hall, mint and chamber of deputies, etc. The Botanic gardens are especially interesting, containing rare exotics from all parts of the world. The School of Fine Arts contains many pictures of the old masters, and the National library has some 200,000 printed books and half a million manuscripts.

Of those things which make a great and progressive city Rio has its full share and today is making the most of them. Its future is rich in promise of even greater development. It will grow as the nation grows and every indication points to the marvelous development of Brazil's resources during the coming century. With 22,000,000 people Brazil is today, next to the United States, the most populous of American countries. It is capable of supporting a population of 200,000,000 and its natural resources are simply enormous with the greater part of its territory yet untouched. With the construction of more railroads, the harnessing of limitless water power, the improvement of ports, the establishment of new industries, the extension of agriculture, the opening of mines, the exploiting of vast jungle areas, Brazil is destined to take high rank among the nations of the earth, and with the destiny of Brazil is bound up the future of Rio de Janeiro.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR

Mildredina Hair Remedy Never Fails

To restore gray hair to its natural color and beauty. No matter how old and faded your hair looks, or how long you have been gray, it will work wonders for you, keep you looking young, promote a luxurious growth of healthy hair, stops its falling out and positively removes dandruff. Will not soil skin or linen. Will not injure your hair. Is not a dye.

Refuse all substitutes; 50c and \$1.00 a bottle at E. T. Whithead & Co.

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* **FREE**—to show how quick Mil- *
* **dredina Hair Remedy** acts, we *
* will send a large sample free by *
* return mail to any one sending *
* this Coupon to Mildred Louise *
* Co., Boston, Mass., with name *
* and address and 10c for postage, *
* etc. *

COLORED PEOPLE DELIVERED WITH NEW DISCOVERY TO BLEACH THE SKIN

Atlanta, Ga.—Says that recent tests have proven without doubt that swarthy or sallow complexions can be made light by a new treatment recently discovered by a man in Atlanta. Just ask your druggist for Cocotone Skin Whitener. People who have used it are amazed at its wonderful effect. Rid your face of that awful dark color or greasy appearance in a few minutes. It costs so little that you can't afford to be without it. Just think how much prettier you would look with that old dark skin gone and new soft, light skin in its place. Men and women today must care for their complexions to enter society.

If your druggist will not supply you with Cocotone Skin Whitener, send 25c for a large package to Cocotone Co., Atlanta, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA, Halifax County, In Superior Court

Henry Wilkins vs Sarah Wilkins
Annulment of Marriage

The above named defendant will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Halifax County, North Carolina, my the above named plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining an annulment of marriage and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the first Monday in June 1917, at the Court House of said county in North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

relief demanded in said complaint.
S. M. GARY,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
H. S. Fenner, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated this the 2nd, day of May 1917.

NORTH CAROLINA, Halifax County, In Superior Court

Ernest Tillery vs Matilda Tillery
Divorce Absolute

The above named defendant will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Halifax County, North Carolina, by the above named plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining an absolute divorce; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the first Monday in June 1917, at the Court House of said county in North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

S. M. GARY,
Clerk Superior Court.

NOTICE

By virtue of the power conferred upon me by a certain deed of trust executed on the 13th, day of February, 1914 by Mary Condrey and J. E. Condrey, and which is recorded in the Register of Deeds office of Halifax County, in Book 255 page 411, I will on the 14th, day of June, 1917, sell for cash at public auction to the highest bidder in the Town of Scotland Neck, North Carolina, in front of the Post-office, the following described land, to-wit:

That house in said Town, lying on the East side of Main street of said Town and beginning at the North-West corner of A. L. Purrington's home place in that part of said Town known as Clarksville at a point on Main street; thence in an Easterly direction along the line of said Purrington's to E. W. Hyman's line; thence at right angles a straight line in a Northerly direction along E. W. Hyman's line to a corner thence at right angles a straight line in a Westerly direction along the said Hyman's line to Main street of said Town; thence at right angles a straight line in a Southerly direction down Main street to the beginning containing two acres more or less, this being the same land which was conveyed to Mary Condrey by G. W. Coughenour and wife, which deed is recorded in the Register of Deeds office of Halifax county in Book 134 at page 175, to which reference is made.

Sale will be made at 12 o'clock.
A. PAUL KITCHIN,
Trustee.

THE TIME TO BUY FIRE INSURANCE

Is before, not after the fire has occurred
We represent fifteen of the strongest Companies in the United States, and write every kind of office and indemnity Insurance.

ALEXANDER & SMITH

Fire Insurance Agents
Scotland Neck - - - N. C.

HARTFORD AUTOMOBILE TIRES

We have a complete stock to select from and it will pay you to see us before buying

Hardy Hardware Company

"THE HARDWARE HUSTLERS"

Maxwell

Uses Little Gasoline

The Maxwell will go further on a gallon of gasoline than any other car made.

Thousands of Maxwell owners run their cars on \$6 to \$8 a month.

Utility—dependability—economy—these are what practical men want in an automobile.

Touring Car \$665
Roadster - - 650

All Prices F. O. B. Detroit

The Maxwell beyond question is the "world's greatest motor car value" today.

Johnson-Smith Motor Co.
Scotland Neck, N. C.

COUNTY TAX SALE

I will sell at the Court House door at Halifax, N. C., on the 4th, day of June 1917 the following described land to satisfy taxes and costs for the year of 1916.

SCOTLAND NECK TOWNSHIP

James Anthony, 1 acre of land, Mary's Chapel, taxes and cost	\$ 1.17
Stephen Anthony, 1 acre of land, Mary's Chapel, taxes and cost	1.25
Millie Anthony, 5 acres of land, Mary's Chapel, taxes and cost	2.82
H. H. Arrington, 2 town lots, taxes and cost	15.75
Emily J. Baker, 7 acres (Millie Smith) taxes and cost	3.59
James O. Baker, 7 acres (Henry Arrington) taxes and cost	6.81
John Covington, 1 acre near town, taxes and cost	6.99
Melvina Cotton, 6 acres near town, taxes and cost	3.15
Cornelius C. Clark, 10 acres (Lizzie Smith) taxes and cost	4.97
Sam C. Clark, 19 acres (Millie Smith) taxes and cost	3.85
Sallie Clark, 2 acres (Mary's Chapel) taxes and cost	1.66
Hattie Dance, 1 town lot, taxes and cost	6.29
John Hardy, 15 acres (Mike Hardy) taxes and cost	3.15
Tom Hardy, 16 acres (Mike Hardy) taxes and cost	3.15
Eliza Hyman, 4 acres (Mary Chapel) taxes and cost	3.16
Lynn Hedgepeth, 4 acres (Bakers) taxes and cost	9.47
Caroline Harvey, 4 acres (Graball) taxes and cost	2.62
General Jones, 38 acres (Bakers) taxes and cost	10.25
Mary Ann Jones, 60 acres (Jim Howard) taxes and cost	6.97
George A. Johnson, 38 acres (Graball) taxes and cost	11.92
T. J. Johnson, 1 town lot, taxes and cost	1.00
George M. James, 38 acres (Graball) taxes and cost	6.94
James Isaac James, 1 town lot, taxes and cost	8.96
Melvina Mitchell, 5 acres (Mary's Chapel) taxes and cost	2.16
Delia McMillan, 3 acres (Mary's Chapel) taxes and cost	1.27
Ben Purrington, 5 acres (Mary's Chapel) taxes and cost	7.66
Henry Pitt, 3 town lots, taxes and costs	9.50
Clara Pitt, 7 (Millie Smith) taxes and cost	2.16
Nannie Shields, 1 acre (Mary's Chapel) taxes and cost	1.29
Isaac Spruell, 2 acres (Mary's Chapel) taxes and cost	1.57
Tom Spruell, 22 acres (Bakers) taxes and cost	5.58
Charlotte Simmons, 2 town lots, taxes and cost	11.20
Wright Staton, 1 acre (Julia Baker) taxes and cost	4.99
Tom and Norman Smith, 17 acres (Andrew Smith) taxes and cost	3.59
Tom Smith, 2 acres (Mary's Chapel) taxes and cost	1.55
Dempsey Smith, 1 acre (Mary's Chapel) 2 years taxes and cost	6.21
Joe Sandy Smith, 1 town lot, taxes and cost	6.37
Nicholas Smith, 9 acres (Mary's Chapel) taxes and cost	5.87
Nathan L. Smith, 2 acres (Gaulberry) taxes and cost	6.92
Lizzie Davis Taylor, 1 acre (Graball) taxes and cost	1.62
E. A. and Willie Taylor, 63 acres (Bakers) taxes and cost	8.86
Dave White, 4 acres (Mary's Chapel) taxes and cost	1.25
Lewis Wiley, 1 acre near town, taxes and cost	4.98
Jennie Williams, 9 acres (Isaac Smith) taxes and cost	2.16
Charles Webb, 2 acres (Strickland Land) taxes and cost	7.28
George Ward, 78 acres (Martha Smith) taxes and cost	14.35
Frank Ward, 2 town lots taxes and cost	12.95

CONOCONARA TOWNSHIP

Georgeanna Artis, 3 acres (Tillery) taxes and cost	5.30
Ed. Davis, 2 acres (Wilkerson Land) taxes and cost	6.50
Lee Hale, 3 acres (Residence) taxes and cost	7.18
Turner Hines, 30 acres (Pines Woods) taxes and cost	4.88
Mattie Jackson, 29 acres (Piney Woods) taxes and cost	3.12
Silas Jones, 33 acres (Piney Woods) taxes and cost	6.78
John Tillery, 83 acres (Residence) taxes and cost	11.74
Joe Tillery, 4 acres (Residence) taxes and cost	6.97
Tom Tillery, 3 acres (Residence) taxes and cost	4.96
Jim Tillery, 10 acres (Residence) taxes and cost	5.36
Dempsey Bryant, Estate, 20 acres (Piney Woods) taxes and cost	4.13
J. E. SHIELDS, Tax Collector, Scotland Neck and Conoconara Townships	

PALMYRA—COLORED

Bryant Smith, 350 acres, (Burrell Land)	40.75
Allen Mabry, 73 acres (Pocason Land)	3.57
Tom Harris, 2 acres (Piney Woods)	4.52

W. C. ALLSBROOK, Tax Collector for Palmyra Township.